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the highscore list Princeton's WordNet2.5 / 2 votesten, 10, X, tenner, decadeadjectivebeing one more than nineGCIDE1.0 / 1 vote10adjectivebeing of one more than nine and one; the base of the decimal systemten, 10, xadjectivebeing one more than nineGCIDE1.0 / 1 vote10adjectivebeing one more than nine and one; the base of the decimal systemten, 10, xadjectivebeing one more than nineGCIDE1.0 / 1 vote10adjectivebeing one more than nin
ten as Arabic numeralsWikipedia0.0 / 0 votes1010 (ten) is an even natural number following 9 and preceding 11. Ten is the decimal numbers in both spoken and written language. It is the first double-digit number. The reason for the choice of ten is assumed to be that humans
have ten fingers (digits). ChatGPT0.0 / 0 votes10The number 10 is a cardinal number and is used to represent the quantity or count of objects or individuals in a group, occurring after nine and before eleven. It is a positive integer that occupies the tenth position in a sequence or series of numbers. Rap Dictionary 0.0 / 0 votes 10 noun See Mac
 10.2.)10mm handgun. Got my ten in my hand and a gleam in my eye -- Coolio (Gangsta's Paradise). Suggested Resources 0.0 / 0 votes 10The 10 symbol and its characteristic. British National Corpus Frequency Rank popularity for the word '10' in Spoken
Corpus Frequency: #463How to pronounce 10?How to say 10 in Sign language?NumerologyThe numerical value of 10 in Pythagorean NumerologyThe numero
(Esperanto) (Japanese) Portugus (Portuguese) Deutsch (German) (Arabic) Franais (French) (Russian) (Kannada) (Korean) (Hindi) Indonesia (Indonesian) (Italiano (Italian
 (Indonesian) Romnete (Romanian) Nederlands (Dutch) (Greek) Latinum (Latin) Svenska (Swedish) Dansk (Danish) Suomi (Finnish) (Persian) (Yiddish) (Armenian) Norsk (Norwegian) English (English) This article is about the number. For the years, see 10 BC and AD 10. For other uses, see Ten (disambiguation). Natural number 9 10 11 10 11 12 13 14
15 16 17 18 19 List of numbersIntegers 0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 CardinaltenOrdinal10th(tenth)Numeral systemdecimalFactorization 2 5Divisors 1, 2, 5, 10Greek numeralRoman numeralX, xRoman nu
numeralHebrew (Yod)KhmerArmenianTamilThaiDevangarSantaliBengaliArabic & Kurdish & IranianMalayalamEgyptian hieroglyphBabylonian numeral 10 (ten) is the even natural number following 9 and preceding 11. Ten is the base of the decimal numeral system, the most common system of denoting numbers in both spoken and written
language. The number "ten" originates from the Proto-Germanic root "*tehun", which in turn comes from the Proto-Indo-European root "ten" in the decimal system is likely due to the fact that
humans have ten fingers and ten toes, which people may have used to count by. A collection of ten items (most often ten years) is called a decade. The ordinal adjective is dening the quantity by one order of magnitude is most widely understood to mean multiplying the quantity by ten. To reduce something
by one tenth is to decimate. (In ancient Rome, the killing of one in ten soldiers in a cohort was the punishment for cowardice or mutiny; or, one-tenth of the able-bodied men in a village as a form of retribution, thus causing a labor shortage and threat of starvation in agrarian societies.) 10 is a composite number and a happy number. [1] 10 is the
 the number 10, so converting units is done by adding or removing zeros (e.g. 1 centimetres, 1 decimetre = 10 meters, 1 de
played an important role and was symbolized by the tetractys. Mathematics portalList of highways number. The On-Line Encyclopedia of Integer Sequences. OEIS Foundation. Retrieved 2016-06-01. M.J. Bertin; A
 Decomps-Guilloux; M. Grandet-Hugot; M. Pathiaux-Delefosse; J.P. Schreiber (1992). Pisot and Salem Numbers. Birkhuser. ISBN3-7643-2648-4. Wikimedia Commons has media related to 10 (number). Look up ten in Wiktionary, the free dictionary. Retrieved from "2Calendar yearYearsMillennium1stmillennium1stmillennium2century3century3century3century3century3century3century3century3century3century3century3century3century3century3century3century3century3century3century3century3century3century3century3century3century3century3century3century3century3century3century3century3century3century3century3century3century3century3century3century3century3century3century3century3century3century3century3century3century3century3century3century3century3century3century3century3century3century3century3century3century3century3century3century3century3century3century3century3century3century3century3century3century3century3century3century3century3century3century3century3century3century3century3century3century3century3century3century3century3century3century3century3century3century3century3century3century3century3century3century3century3century3century3century3century3century3century3century3century3century3century3century3century3century3century3century3century3century3century3century3century3century3century3century3century3century3century3century3century3century3century3century3century3century3century3century3century3century3century3century3century3century3century3century3century3century3century3century3century3century3century3century3century3century3century3century3century3century3century3century3century3century3century3century3century3century3century3century3century3century3century3century3century3century3century3century3century3century3century3century3century3century3century3century3century3century3century3century3century3century3century3century3century3century3century3century3century3century3century3century3century3century3century3century3century3century3century3century3century3century3century3century3century3century3century3century3century3c
1stcenturyDecades30sBC20sBC10sBC 0sBC0sYears13BC12BC11BC10BC 9BC8BC7BCvte10 BC by topicPoliticsState leadersPolitical entitiesCategories BirthsDeathsvte10 BC in various calendar4741Balinese saka
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SamvatN/A- Kali Yuga30913092Holocene calendar9991Iranian calendar631 BP 630 BPIslamic calendar650 BH 649 BHJavanese calendar1921 before ROC1921Nanakshahi calendar1477Seleucid era302/303 AGThai solar calendar533534Tibetan calendar(male Iron-Dog)117 or 264 or
1036to(female Iron-Boar)118 or 263 or 1035 Year 10 BC was either a common year starting on Tuesday or the Julian calendar (the sources differ, see leap year error for further information) and a common year starting on Sunday of the Proleptic Julian calendar. At the time, it
 was known as the Year of the Consulship of Maximus and Antonius (or, less frequently, year 744 Ab urbe condita). The denomination 10 BC for this year has been used since the early medieval period, when the Anno Domini calendar era became the prevalent method in Europe for naming years. The Obelisk of Montecitorio is brought from Egypt to
Rome by Emperor Augustus to be erected as a sundial gnomon of the Solarium Augusti. It is now in the Piazza Montecitorio. The Roman military camp is established at Speyer (Germany). August 1 Claudius, Roman emperor (d. AD 54)[1] Antonia Tryphaena, Thracian
princessThusnelda, Germanic noblewoman (approximate date). Tryphon, Greek grammarian (b. c. 60 BC) BC - History - Claudius". www.bbc.co.uk. Retrieved February 8, 2020. Retrieved from 3Decade of the 1st century
 BCMillennia1stmillenniumBCCenturies2ndcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcent
is published after his death. The Aeneid is an epic poem in 12 books that tells the story of the foundation of Rome from the ashes of Troy. In Rome, Lucius Cornelius Balbus receives the honor of a triumph on the Forum Romanum, for his victories over the Garamantes in Africa. Marcus Vipsanius Agrippa completes the Aqua Virgo; the aqueduct is 21km
 (13mi) in length and supplies the city of Rome with about 100,000,000 liters of water every day. The Cantabrians, living on the northernmost coast of Spain, are brought under Roman control. The region is completely subdued until 16 BC. King Yuri becomes ruler of the Korean kingdom of Goguryeo. [1] This section is transcluded from 18BC. (edit
 history)Caesar Augustus introduces the Lex Julia (Julian Laws):Lex Iulia de Ambitu: Penalising bribery when acquiring political offices.Lex Iulia de Maritandis Ordinibus: Limiting marriage across social class boundaries.Onjo becomes the first ruler of the Korean kingdom of Baekje (traditional date).[2]This section is transcluded from 17BC. (edit
 history)Emperor Augustus adopts Gaius and Lucius Caesar. Emperor Augustus celebrates the secular games in Rome, for which Horace's hymn the "Carmen Saeculare" is commissioned. This section is transcluded from 16BC. (edit | history)The Noricans having joined with the Pannonians in invading Histria, are defeated by Publius Silius Nerva,
proconsul of Illyricum. Braga, Portugal is founded. Noricum is incorporated into the Roman Empire. Caesar Augustus reorganizes the German provinces, making Trier their capital. Clades Lolliana: Roman consul Marcus Lollius is defeated by a Germanic horde. Construction of the Roman temple of Maison Carre at Nmes in Gallia Narbonensis
 (approximate date). This section is transcluded from 15BC. (edit | history) The Raeti tribes of the Alps are subjugated by Tiberius and Nero Claudius Drusus and the new Roman province of Raetia is established with Chur (in modern-day Switzerland) as its capital. During the campaign, Roman triremes destroy the fleet of the Vindelici in the Battle of
 Lake Constance. Augsburg is founded as Augusta Vindelicorum; and Legio XXI Rapax is stationed at Regensburg in the new province. Drusus decides to improve the passage through Italy. Marcus Livius Drusus Libo and Lucius Calpurnius Piso are Roman
Consuls. This section is transcluded from 14BC. (edit | history) The Roman general Nero Claudius Drusus fortifies Augusta Vangionum, the modern city of Worms, Germany. Caesar Augusta Vangionum, the modern city of Worms, Germany. Caesar Augusta Vangionum, the modern city of Worms, Germany. Caesar Augusta Vangionum, the modern city of Worms, Germany. Caesar Augusta Vangionum, the modern city of Worms, Germany. Caesar Augusta Vangionum, the modern city of Worms, Germany. Caesar Augusta Vangionum, the modern city of Worms, Germany. Caesar Augusta Vangionum, the modern city of Worms, Germany. Caesar Augusta Vangionum, the modern city of Worms, Germany. Caesar Augusta Vangionum, the modern city of Worms, Germany. Caesar Augusta Vangionum, the modern city of Worms, Germany. Caesar Augusta Vangionum, the modern city of Worms, Germany. Caesar Augusta Vangionum, the modern city of Worms, Germany. Caesar Augusta Vangionum, the modern city of Worms, Germany. Caesar Augusta Vangionum, the modern city of Worms, Germany. Caesar Augusta Vangionum, the modern city of Worms, Germany. Caesar Augusta Vangionum, the modern city of Worms, Germany. Caesar Augusta Vangionum, the modern city of Worms, Germany. Caesar Augusta Vangionum, the modern city of Worms, Germany. Caesar Augusta Vangionum, the modern city of Worms, Germany. Caesar Augusta Vangionum, the modern city of Worms, Germany. Caesar Augusta Vangionum, the modern city of Worms, Germany. Caesar Augusta Vangionum, the modern city of Worms, Germany. Caesar Augusta Vangionum, the modern city of Worms, Germany. Caesar Augusta Vangionum, the modern city of Worms, Germany. Caesar Augusta Vangionum, the modern city of Worms, Germany. Caesar Augusta Vangionum, the Modern Caesar Augusta Vangi
are settled at the ancient city of Beirut. This section is transcluded from 13BC. (edit | history) Tiberius Claudius Drusus builds the stronghold of castrum Moguntiacum in the location of the modern-day city of Mainz, Germany. Drusus is granted governor of Gaul
and mobilises a Roman army to beat the Germans back across the Rhine. He travels to the North Sea and pays tribute to the Frisii. The Ara Pacis Augustas from Hispania and Gaul. Revolt in Thrace against Roman rule led by
Vologases. This section is transcluded from 12BC. (edit | history) Marcus Valerius Messalla Appianus and Publius Sulpicius Quirinius are Roman consuls. Tiberius Claudius Nero summoned to Pannonia due to severe revolt by the Delmatae. Roman armies based at Xanten, Cologne and Mainz campaign beyond the Rhine. First official mention of
Argentoratum, the city known in modern times as Strasbourg. Emperor Augustus is given the title Pontifex Maximus. Approximate date Pyramid of Cestius erected in Rome. King Azes II dies. The rule of the Indo-Scythians crumbles as the Kushans, one of the five tribes of the Yuezhi who live in Bactria expand into India to create a Kushan Empire. Comet
 Halley makes an appearance. This section is transcluded from 11BC. (edit | history) Quintus Aelius Tubero and Paullus Fabius Maximus are Roman Consuls. [3] Battle of Arbalo: Roman forces under Augustus's stepson Nero Claudius
Drusus beat off a German ambush.[5]May Drusus secures the Rhine frontier and builds Roman fortresses near Bonn, Dorsten, Haltern, and Oberaden. This section is transcluded from 10BC. (edit | history)The Obelisk of Montecitorio is brought from Egypt to Rome by Emperor Augustus to be erected as a sundial gnomon of the Solarium Augusti. It is
now in the Piazza Montecitorio. The Romans build a bridge across the Rhine near Bonn (approximate date). A Roman military camp is established at Speyer (Germany). Caesar Augustus, Roman Emperor (27 BCAD 14) Transcluding articles: 19 BC, 18 BC, 17 BC, 16 BC, 15 BC, 14 BC, 13 BC, 11 BC, and 10 BC19BC Vipsania Julia Agrippina,
daughter of Marcus Vipsanius Agrippa and Julia the Elder 18BC Arminius, Chieftain of the Germanic Cherusci and a former officer (d. AD 21)17BC December 11 Gnaeus Domitius Ahenobarbus, son of Lucius Domitius Ahenobarbus, son of Lucius Domitius Ahenobarbus, son of Lucius Domitius Ahenobarbus and Antonia Major (d. AD 21)17BC December 11 Gnaeus Domitius Ahenobarbus, son of Lucius Ahenobarbus, son of Lucius Ahenobarbus, son of 
Forest (d. AD 21)Lucius Caesar, son of Marcus Vipsanius Agrippa and Julia the Elder (d. AD 33)[7]Claudia Pulchra, daughter of Marcus Vipsanius Agrippa and Julia the Elder (d. AD 33)[7]Claudia Pulchra, daughter of Marcus Vipsanius Agrippa and Julia the Elder (d. AD 33)[7]Claudia Pulchra, daughter of Marcus Vipsanius Agrippa and Julia the Elder (d. AD 33)[7]Claudia Pulchra, daughter of Marcus Vipsanius Agrippa and Julia the Elder (d. AD 33)[7]Claudia Pulchra, daughter of Marcus Vipsanius Agrippa and Julia the Elder (d. AD 33)[7]Claudia Pulchra, daughter of Marcus Vipsanius Agrippa and Julia the Elder (d. AD 33)[7]Claudia Pulchra, daughter of Marcus Vipsanius Agrippa and Julia the Elder (d. AD 33)[7]Claudia Pulchra, daughter of Marcus Vipsanius Agrippa and Julia the Elder (d. AD 33)[7]Claudia Pulchra, daughter of Marcus Vipsanius Agrippa and Julia the Elder (d. AD 33)[7]Claudia Pulchra, daughter of Marcus Vipsanius Agrippa and Julia the Elder (d. AD 33)[7]Claudia Pulchra, daughter of Marcus Vipsanius Agrippa and Julia the Elder (d. AD 33)[7]Claudia Pulchra, daughter of Marcus Vipsanius Agrippa and Julia the Elder (d. AD 33)[7]Claudia Pulchra, daughter of Marcus Vipsanius Agrippa and Julia the Elder (d. AD 33)[7]Claudia Pulchra, daughter of Marcus Vipsanius Agrippa and Julia the Elder (d. AD 33)[7]Claudia Pulchra, daughter of Marcus Vipsanius Agrippa and Julia the Elder (d. AD 33)[7]Claudia Pulchra, daughter of Marcus Vipsanius Agrippa and Julia the Elder (d. AD 33)[7]Claudia Pulchra, daughter of Marcus Vipsanius Agrippa and Julia the Elder (d. AD 33)[7]Claudia Pulchra, daughter of Marcus Vipsanius Agrippa and Julia the Elder (d. AD 33)[7]Claudia Pulchra, daughter of Marcus Vipsanius Agrippa and Julia the Elder (d. AD 33)[7]Claudia Pulchra, daughter of Marcus Vipsanius Agrippa and Daughter of Marcus Vipsanius Agri
Paullus Aemilius Lepidus and Claudia Marcella Minor (d. AD 26)Drusus Julius Caesar, son of the Emperor Tiberius and step-grandson of the Emperor Tiberius and Antonia Minor (d. AD 49)[8]13BC Artaxias III, Roman client king of Armenia (d. AD 34)Livilla, daughter of Nero Claudius Drusus and Antonia Minor (d. AD 49)[8]13BC Artaxias III, Roman client king of Armenia (d. AD 34)Livilla, daughter of Nero Claudius Drusus and Antonia Minor (d. AD 49)[8]13BC Artaxias III, Roman client king of Armenia (d. AD 34)Livilla, daughter of Nero Claudius Drusus and Antonia Minor (d. AD 49)[8]13BC Artaxias III, Roman client king of Armenia (d. AD 34)Livilla, daughter of Nero Claudius Drusus and Antonia Minor (d. AD 49)[8]13BC Artaxias III, Roman client king of Armenia (d. AD 34)Livilla, daughter of Nero Claudius Drusus and Antonia Minor (d. AD 49)[8]13BC Artaxias III, Roman client king of Armenia (d. AD 34)Livilla, daughter of Nero Claudius Drusus and Antonia Minor (d. AD 49)[8]13BC Artaxias III, Roman client king of Armenia (d. AD 34)Livilla, daughter of Nero Claudius Drusus and Antonia Minor (d. AD 49)[8]13BC Artaxias III, Roman client king of Armenia (d. AD 34)Livilla, daughter of Nero Claudius Drusus and Antonia Minor (d. AD 49)[8]13BC Artaxias III, Roman client king of Armenia (d. AD 49)[8]13BC Artaxias III, Roman client king of Armenia (d. AD 49)[8]13BC Artaxias III, Roman client king of Armenia (d. AD 49)[8]13BC Artaxias III, Roman client king of Armenia (d. AD 49)[8]13BC Artaxias III, Roman client king of Armenia (d. AD 49)[8]13BC Artaxias III, Roman client king of Armenia (d. AD 49)[8]13BC Artaxias III, Roman client king of Armenia (d. AD 49)[8]13BC Artaxias III, Roman client king of Armenia (d. AD 49)[8]13BC Artaxias III, Roman client king of Armenia (d. AD 49)[8]13BC Artaxias III, Roman client king of Armenia (d. AD 49)[8]13BC Artaxias III, Roman client king of Armenia (d. AD 49)[8]13BC Artaxias III, Roman client king of Armenia (d. AD 49)[8]13BC Artaxias III, Roman client king of Armenia (d. AD 49)[8]13BC Artaxias III, R
AD 31)[9]12BC Agrippa Postumus, son of Julia the Elder and grandson of Augustus (d. AD 44)11BC Herod Agrippa, king of Judea (d. AD 44)11BC Herod Agrippa, 
BC, 13 BC, 12 BC, 11 BC, and 10 BC19BC September 21 Virgil, Roman poet (b. 70 BC)Albius Tibullus, Roman poet (b. 54 BC)Dongmyeong, Korean king of Goguryeo[1]18BC Cornelia, daughter of Scribonia (second wife of Augustus)[11]17BC Asander, Roman client king of the Bosporan Kingdom (b. 110 BC)16BC Aemilius Macer, Roman didactic poet
and writer[12]Scribonius, Roman client king of the Bosporan KingdomWang, Chinese empress of the Western Han dynasty15BC Lucius Munatius Plancus, Roman consul (b. c. 87 BC)Vedius Pollio, Roman equestrian (friend of Augustus)14BC Lucius Varius Rufus, Roman Latin poet and writerSulpicia, wife of Lucius Cornelius Lentulus13BC Marcus
Aemilius Lepidus, Roman consul (b. c. 90 BC)Paullus Aemilius Lepidus, Roman consul (b. c. 77 BC)Rhescuporis II, king of the Odrysian Kingdom12BC Gaius Caninius Rebilus, Roman senator and suffect consulMarcus Valerius Messalla Appianus, Roman consul (b. c. 63 BC)Mithridates III, king
of Commagene (Armenia) Sextius Propertius, Roman Latin poet and writer (b. c. 5045 BC) 11BC Octavia the Younger, sister of Augustus (b. 69 BC) 13] 10BC Amanirenas, queen regnant of the Kingdom of Kush (approximate date). Tryphon, Greek grammarian (b. c. 60 BC) a b "List of Rulers of Korea". www.metmuseum.org. Retrieved 18 April 2019.
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 1 year old until its 365th day, when it becomes 2. Thus Augustus' 54th year = 10 BC, since he was born in 63. Note that Dio 54.35.4-5 is not datable. Retrieved from "
 dispatches Publius Ventidius Bassus with 11 legions to the East and drives Quintus Labienus retreats into Syria, where he receives Parthian reinforcements. Ventidius defeats him in the battle at the Taurus Mountains. Publius Ventidius defeats Pharnastanes with his cataphracts at the Amanus Gates, and goes on to
reclaim Syria, Phoenicia and Judea. Labienus flees to Cilicia, where he is captured and executed. Sextus Pompey, styles himself "son of Neptune", controls Sicily, Sardinia, Corsica and the Peloponnesus, and is recognized by the Triumvirate in the Pact of Misenum. The pact helps to assure Rome's grain supply, and the blockade on Roman Italy is
lifted. This section is transcluded from 38BC. (edit | history) January 1 Beginning of the Hispanic era, by orders of Octavian marriage. Octavian gains permission from the College of Pontiffs to wed her while she is still pregnant from another husband. Three
 months after the wedding she gives birth to a second son, Nero Claudius Drusus, while he and his elder brother, the four-year-old Tiberius, are living in Octavian appoints Marcus Vipsanius Agrippa governor of Transalpine Gaul, where he puts down an uprising of the Aguitanians. He also fights successfully against the Germanic
(edit | history)Consuls: Marcus Vipsanius Agrippa and Titus Statilius Taurus. Agrippa creates the harbour "Portus Julius" in the today-submersed town of Puteoli (the modern Pozzuoli, close to Naples). The port is used to train the warships for naval battles, and a new fleet is built, with 20,000 oarsmen gathered by freeing slaves. He also incorporates
on guingueremes, a technical innovation, called the harpax ("snatcher"); a combination ballista and grappling hook, based on the corvus. Caesar Augustus (Octavian) engineers the "Second Pact of Tarentum" which renews the Triumvirate for an additional five years. Mark Antony exchanges 120 ships, for service against Sextus Pompeius. Octavian
Caesar donates 1,000 troops from the Praetorian Guard and 20,000 legionaries for the Parthian campaign in Syria. Antony reorganizes Asia Minor under strongmen loyal to him. He raises troops from his allies: Amyntas and Archelaus, kings of Galatia and Cappadocia. The old kingdom of Pontus is restored, from Armenia to the River Halys under
 Polemon I.Romans conquer Jerusalem from the Parthians. Herod the Great becomes king of Judea and Ananelus is installed as High Priest; both positions are seized from Antigonus II Mattathias after a five-month siege. Thousands of Jews are slaughtered by Roman troops supporting Herod. The kingdom of Goguryeo in Korea is founded by the king
 Dongmyeong. (traditional date)[1]This section is transcluded from 36BC. (edit | history)Consuls: Lucius Gellius Poplicola and Marcus Cocceius Nerva. Publius Canidius Crassus invades Armenia and Iberia (Georgia); he forces Parnavaz II into an alliance against Zober, king of Albania. June Mark Antony launches a major offensive against the Parthians,
in which he marches with 10 legions and 10,000 cavalry to Carana in Anatolia. July Octavian's fleet (102 warships) embarks from Puteoli and tries to invade Sicily, but it is caught in a storm at Vibo and forced to return. August Marcus Vipsanius Agrippa, an admiral of Octavian Caesar, secures the Lipari Islands and harasses the coast from Mylae to
Tyndaris. Octavian transports his legions, via Leucopetra, to Tauromenium (modern Taormina). Antony crosses the frontier into Media Atropatene and commences the siege of Phraaspa. He establishes a line of circumvallation and builds siege engines. September 3 Battle of Naulochus: Agrippa defeats Sextus Pompeius, in a naval
 engagement off Naulochus. Sextus escapes with 17 ships to Messana and then to Asia Minor. Marcus Lepidus is kept in luxurious captivity in Rome until his death. Agrippa receives the unprecedented honor of a Naval Crown (corona
navalis), wrought of gold and decorated with the prows of ships. October Antony abandons the siege of Phraaspa (near Maragheh, Iran). He retreats, loses many men to disease and starvation in the subsequent retreat to Egypt, and marries Cleopatra VII while still married to Octavia. Judea: Aristobulus III, the last of the Hasmoneans, becomes High
Priest in Jerusalem, replacing Ananelus, who has only held the position for one year. October December The Han dynasty and the Xiongnu until Wang Mang
enrages them in the year AD 10, resuming hostilities between both sides. Marcus Terentius Varro writes De Re Rusticae). This section is transcluded from 35BC. (edit | history)Illyria becomes a Roman province. Gaius Julius Caesar Octavian conducts a rendezvous with the Roman fleet under Marcus Vipsanius, which is engaged
in clearing the Dalmatian coast of piracy.[citation needed]Pannonia is attacked by Octavian Caesar, who conquers and sacks the stronghold Siscia (Sisak) of the Segestani, which is taken after a 30-day siege. The country is not definitely subdued, however, until 9 BC.Sextus Pompeius defeats the governor of Asia, Gaius Furnius, with three legions and
 seizes Nicaea and Nicomedia (modern Izmit). Marcus Titius arrives in Syria with a large army and marches to Asia Minor. Sextus is caught in Miletus and executed without trial. [2] Azes I, Indo-Scythian ruler, completes the domination of the Scythians in northern India. This section is transcluded from 34BC. (edit | history) Gaius Julius Caesar Octavian
pacifies Dalmatia and Pannonia forming the province of Illyricum, [citation needed] while Antony regains Armenia from Parthia.[3] Octavian reduces the outposts defending the Liburnian town of Promona, sets up siege works and forces its surrender. Mark Antony becomes Roman Consul for the second time. His partner is Lucius Scribonius Libo. The
latter is replaced with Aemilius Lepidus Paullus during the year. Antony advances into Armenia with an expeditionary force (16 legions) and marches to the capital Artaxata. He arrests king Artaxata.
of Egypt; he declares Caesarion, Caesar's illegitimate son, as co-ruler of Egypt and Cyprus. Alexander Helios receives Armenia and Media; to Cleopatra Selene II he gives the kingdoms of Cyrenaica and Libya. His youngest son Ptolemy Philadelphus receives the Egyptian possessions in Phoenicia, Syria and Cilicia. Antony establishes Cleopatra as a
 Hellenistic monarch at Alexandria and gives her the title of "Queen of Kings". This section is transcluded from 33BC. (edit | history) Gaius Julius Caesar Octavian becomes consul for the section is transcluded from 33BC. (edit | history) Gaius Julius Caesar Octavian becomes consul for the summa Republica in the Roman Senate, in which he subjects the Donations. The
second term of the Second Triumvirate expires. Marcus Vipsanius Agrippa is self demoted to Aedile, and builds the Aqua Julia, one of the aqueducts on which Rome's water supply depends, as well as cleaning the Cloaca Maxima sewerage system. Mark Antony annexes the kingdom of Media and arranges the marriage of his son Alexander Helios with
princess Iotapa, the daughter of king Artavasdes I.The Kinambroi surrender to Octavian. Crown Prince Ao ascends to the throne as Emperor Cheng of Han of the Han dynasty (until 7 BC). This section is transcluded from 32BC. (edit | history) Gnaeus Domitius Ahenobarbus and Gaius Sosius become consuls of Rome. Spring Final War of the Roman
 Republic: Mark Antony transfers his headquarters from Samos to Athens, where he assembles a fleet of 500 combat vessels and 300 transport ships, crewed by 150,000 men. Sparta under Caius Iulius Eurycles, whose father Antony had been ordered to be executed for piracy, declares his support for Octavian. Lappa (modern Argyroupoli) in Attica and
Kydonia in Crete revolt against Cleopatra. July The Roman Senate declares war upon Mark Antony and Cleopatra VII. Octavian Caesar is proclaimed dux and the West - Gallic and Spanish provinces, Africa, Sicily and Sardinia - swear an oath (sacramentum) of loyalty to him. In order to assure this oath, Octavian forces the high priest of the Vestal
 Virgins in Rome to hand over Antony's will, which contains information about the Roman-conquered territories as kingdoms and plans to build a tomb in Alexandria for him and establishes his headquarters at Patrae. Zacynthus is held by
Gaius Sosius, and Methone (Messenia) by Bogud of the royal house of Mauretania, driven into exile by his brother Bocchus II. This section is transcluded from 31BC. (edit | history) Augustus, then known as Imperator Caesar, becomes Roman Consul for the third time. Antony was designated as his colleague but is deposed from office, an action that
Antony does not recognise.[5] Elected in Antony's place is Marcus Valerius Messalla Corvinus; Antony's consulship is not recorded in some sources, as Valerius is marked instead as consul ordinarius.[5]Octavian crosses the Strait of Otranto and lands with an army (15 legions) at Panormus in Dalmatia. He marches to Toryne in the south, and
 establishes a bridgehead at the Gulf of Ambracia. Marcus Vipsanius Agrippa sails with 300 war galleys to the western Peloponnese, and occupies strategic positions around the Gulf of Corinth to cut off Antony's line of communication. Antony, alerted by Octavian's presence, sets up camp on the southern shore, at the promontory of Actium. He
dispatches a force to isolate the camp of Octavian in the valley of Louros. Agrippa storms Leucas, giving Octavian an anchorage and a second depot for his land supplies. He seizes the garrison at Patrae, and takes Antony's headquarters. Amyntas, king of Galatia, deserts with 2,000 cavalry to Octavian. One-third of Antony's headquarters.
malnutrition, disease and desertion. September 2 Roman Civil War: Battle of Actium: Off the western coast of Greece, Octavian Caesar defeats naval forces under Mark Antony and Cleopatra VII. [6] The Egyptian fleet (60 warships), including Cleopatra's treasure ship, retreats to Taenarus. Antony transfers his flag to a smaller vessel and breaks through
Octavian's line. Winter Octavian (32 years old) takes court at Samos. After his decisive victory at Actium he builds Nicopolis; the city is populated by Greeks from settlements further inland. In the Judean Desert on an isolated rock plateau, fortress Masada is completed. Herod the Great builds an armory, barracks, storehouses and a palace. 31 BC Judean Desert on an isolated rock plateau, fortress Masada is completed.
 earthquake, earthquake mentioned in catalogues of historical earthquakes. It affected the Herodian Kingdom of Judea in the Holy Land.[7]The Hellenistic period ends (or AD 14 by some scholars). This section is transcluded from 30BC. (edit | history)Gaius Julius Caesar Octavianus becomes consul for the fourth time. His partner is Marcus Licinius for the fourth time.
Crassus the Younger. Spring Octavian leads his army to the Dardanelles, ships them across to Asia Minor and marches into Syria where Herod the Great sends him vows of loyalty and thousands of his own troops in support. Summer Cornelius Gallus lands in Cyrene and occupies Paraetonium. Mark Antony storms the city walls and blockades the
 harbour, then retreats with his army (7 legions) to Egypt and receives the news that Pelusium has opened its gates to Octavian without resistance. July 31 Battle of Alexandria: Mark Antony achieves a minor victory over Octavian without resistance. July 31 Battle of Alexandria: Mark Antony achieves a minor victory over Octavian without resistance. July 31 Battle of Alexandria: Mark Antony achieves a minor victory over Octavian without resistance. July 31 Battle of Alexandria: Mark Antony achieves a minor victory over Octavian without resistance.
 This marks the official annexation of Ancient Egypt to the Reman Republic. Cleopatra evacuates her court and treasury to Berenice on the west coast of the Red Sea, but king Malchus of Nabatea attacks from the desert and burns the Egyptian ships. August 10 or 12 With the death of Cleopatra and the execution of her son Caesarion, the Ptolemaic
dynasty, the last of Ancient Egypt, comes to an end. The first year of Octavian's reign in Egypt. The children of Cleopatra are spared by Octavian and taken back in triumph; Octavian Minor raises Alexander Helios, Cleopatra are spared by Octavian and taken back in triumph; Octavian and taken back in triumph; Octavian and taken back in triumph; Octavian are spared by Octavian and taken back in triumph; Octavian are spared by Octavian and taken back in triumph; Octavian are spared by Octavian are spare
 Taposiris Magna (Temple of Isis); he pays the salaries of his veteran legionaries and gives them land in Italy. Possible date for the invention of the Tirukkua, attributed to Thiruvalluvar. First possible date for the once poor and youthful imperial
censor Bao Xuan of the Chinese Han dynasty helped him push a lu che back to his village during their feeble wedding ceremony, around this year. Mark Antony, Roman politician and general (8330 BC) Pharaoh Cleopatra VII of Egypt (lived 70/6930 BC, reigned 5130 BC) Gaius Julius Caesar Octavianus, known in English as Octavian, Roman politician
and general (63 BCAD 14)Pharaoh Ptolemy XV Caesarion (lived 4730 BC, 38 
14)38BC January 14 Nero Claudius Drusus, Roman politician and military commander, future stepson of Augustus Caesar (d. 9 BC)Lucius Volusius Saturninus, Roman suffect consul (or 37 BC)36BC January 31 Antonia Minor, daughter of Mark Antony and Octavia Minor, mother of the emperor Claudius Ptolemy Philadelphus, son of Cleopatra VII of
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articles: 39 BC, 38 BC, 37 BC, 36 BC, 37 BC, 36 BC, 37 BC, 36 BC, 37 BC, 36 BC, 38 BC,
and high priest of Judea (6663 BC; assassinated) Jing Fang, Chinese mathematician and music theorist (b. 78 BC) Orodes II, king of the Parthian Empire (b. 95 BC) Shangguan, Chinese empress of the Han Dynasty36BC Ariarathes X (or Eusebes Philadelphos), king of Cappadocia Aristobulus III, high priest of Jerusalem (Hasmonean dynasty) Zhizhi
Chanyu, Chinese ruler of the Xiongnu Empire35BC Aristobulus III, high priest of Judea (drowned) (b. 53 BC)[8]Sextus Pompeius, Roman general (executed) (b. 67 BC)[2]33BC July 8 Yuan of Han, Chinese emperor of the Han dynasty (b. 75 BC)[8]Sextus Pompeius, Roman general (executed) (b. 67 BC)[8]Sextus Pompeius (executed) (b. 67 BC)[8
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general and politician (executed) Emperor Sujin of Japan, according to legend. "List of Rulers of Korea". www.metmuseum.org. Retrieved 18 April 2019. a b "Sextus Pompey". Oxford Reference. "Mark Antony | Biography, Cleopatra, Death, & Facts | Britannica". www.britannica.com. 2024-09-10. Retrieved 2024-09-14. "Octavian in 28 BC".
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Octavian and Crassus (or, less frequently, year 724 Ab urbe condita). The denomination 30 BC for this year has been used since the early medieval period, when the Anno Domini calendar era became the prevalent method in Europe for naming years. Gaius Julius Caesar Octavianus becomes consul for the fourth time. His partner is Marcus Licinius
Crassus the Younger. Spring Octavian leads his army to the Dardanelles, ships them across to Asia Minor and marches into Syria where Herod the Great sends him vows of loyalty and thousands of his own troops in support. Summer Cornelius Gallus lands in Cyrene and occupies Paraetonium. Mark Antony storms the city walls and blockades the
harbour, then retreats with his army (7 legions) to Egypt and receives the news that Pelusium has opened its gates to Octavian without resistance. July 31 Battle of Alexandria: Mark Antony achieves a minor victory over Octavian without resistance. July 31 Battle of Alexandria: Mark Antony achieves a minor victory over Octavian without resistance. July 31 Battle of Alexandria: Mark Antony achieves a minor victory over Octavian without resistance. July 31 Battle of Alexandria: Mark Antony achieves a minor victory over Octavian without resistance. July 31 Battle of Alexandria: Mark Antony achieves a minor victory over Octavian without resistance. July 31 Battle of Alexandria: Mark Antony achieves a minor victory over Octavian without resistance. July 31 Battle of Alexandria: Mark Antony achieves a minor victory over Octavian without resistance. July 31 Battle of Alexandria: Mark Antony achieves a minor victory over Octavian without resistance. July 31 Battle of Alexandria: Mark Antony achieves a minor victory over Octavian without resistance. July 31 Battle of Alexandria: Mark Antony achieves a minor victory over Octavian without resistance. July 32 Battle of Alexandria: Mark Antony achieves a minor victory over Octavian without resistance. July 32 Battle of Alexandria: Mark Antony achieves a minor victory over Octavian without resistance and the Alexandria with resistance and the Alexandria without resistance and the
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dynasty, the last of Ancient Egypt, comes to an end. The first year of Octavian's reign in Egypt. The children of Cleopatra are spared by Octavian and taken back in triumph; 
 Taposiris Magna (Temple of Isis); he pays the salaries of his veteran legionaries and gives them land in Italy. Possible date of composition of the Tirukkua, attributed to Thiruvalluvar. First possible date for the invention of the Tirukkua, attributed to Thiruvalluvar. First possible date for the invention of the Tirukkua, attributed to Thiruvalluvar. First possible date for the invention of the Wheelbarrow in history; as the 5th century Book of the Later Han states that the wife of the once poor and youthful imperial
 censor Bao Xuan of the Chinese Han dynasty helped him push a lu che back to his village during their feeble wedding ceremony, around this year. Maroboduus, king of the Marcomanni (d. AD 37) August 1 Mark Antony, Roman consul and general (suicide) (b. 83 BC) August 12 Cleopatra VII, queen of Ptolemaic Egypt (likely suicide) (b. 69 BC) August
23Marcus Antonius Antyllus, son of Mark Antony and Fulvia (b. 47 BC)Ptolemy Caesar, son of Julius Caesar and Cleopatra of Egypt (b. 47 BC)Hyrcanus II, king and high priest of Judea (until 40 BC)Marcus Aemilius Lepidus Minor (the Younger), Roman politicianPharnavaz II, king of Iberia (Artaxiad dynasty) (Georgia) (killed by Mirian II)Publius
Canidius Crassus, Roman general and politician (executed) Emperor Sujin of Japan, according to legend.Retrieved from 6 Calendar year Years Millennium 1 Street leaders Political Enders Political Canada year Years Millennium 1 Street leaders Political Years Millennium 2 Street leaders Politi
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frequently, year 721 Ab urbe condita). The denomination 33 BC for this year has been used since the early medieval period, when the Anno Domini calendar era became the prevalent method in Europe for naming years. Gaius Julius Caesar Octavian becomes consul for the second time. [1] His partner is Lucius Volcatius Tullus. Octavian delivers a
speech; de summa Republica in the Roman Senate, in which he subjects the Donations. The second triumvirate expires. Marcus Vipsanius Agrippa is self demoted to Aedile, and builds the Aqua Julia, one of the aqueducts on which Rome's water supply depends, as well as cleaning the Cloaca Maxima sewerage system. Mark Antony
annexes the kingdom of Media and arranges the marriage of his son Alexander Helios with princess Iotapa, the daughter of king Artavasdes I. The Kinambroi surrender to Octavian. Crown Prince Ao ascends to the throne as Emperor Cheng of Han of the Han dynasty (until 7 BC). This section is empty. You can help by adding to it. (November 2023) July
8 Yuan of Han, Chinese emperor of the Han dynasty (b. 75 BC)Tiberius Claudius Nero, Roman politician and father of Tiberius (b. 85 BC)[2]^ "Octavian in 28 BC". Roman History 31 BC - AD 117. October 17, 2017. Archived from the original on May 4, 2021. Retrieved May 4, 2021. * "Tiberius Claudius Nero". geni family tree. Archived from the
original on May 4, 2021. Retrieved May 4, 2021. Retrieved May 4, 2021. Retrieved from "7Calendar yearYearsMillennium1stmillennium1stmillennium2CenturyBC1stcenturyBC2stcenturyBC3sBC30sBC 20sBC10sBCYears39BC38BC37BC36BC 35BC34BC33BCvte36 BC in various2state leadersPoliticsState leade
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Tuesday, Wednesday or Thursday or a leap year starting on Wednesday of the Julian calendar. At the time, it was known as the Year of the Consulship of Poplicola and Nerva (or, less frequently, year 718 Ab urbe
condita). The denomination 36 BC for this year has been used since the early medieval period, when the Anno Domini calendar era became the prevalent method in Europe for naming years. Consuls: Lucius Gellius Poplicola and Marcus Cocceius Nerva. Publius Canidius Crassus invades Armenia and Iberia (Georgia); he forces Parnavaz II into an
 alliance against Zober, king of Albania. June Mark Antony launches a major offensive against the Parthians, in which he marches with 10 legions and 10,000 cavalry to Carana in Anatolia. July Octavian's fleet (102 warships) embarks from Puteoli and tries to invade Sicily, but it is caught in a storm at Vibo and forced to return. August Marcus Vipsanius
Agrippa, an admiral of Octavian Caesar, secures the Lipari Islands and harasses the coast from Mylae to Tyndaris. Octavian transports his legions, via Leucopetra, to Tauromenium (modern Taormina). Antony crosses the frontier into Media Atropatene and commences the siege of Phraaspa. He establishes a line of circumvallation and builds siege
engines. September 3 Battle of Naulochus: Agrippa defeats Sextus Pompeius, a son of Pompeius, a naval engagement off Naulochus: Agrippa defeats Sextus escapes with 17 ships to Messana and then to Asia Minor. Marcus Lepidus is kept in
luxurious captivity in Rome until his death. Agrippa receives the unprecedented honor of a Naval Crown (corona navalis), wrought of gold and decorated with the prows of ships. October Antony abandons the siege of Phraaspa (near Maragheh, Iran). He retreats, loses many men to disease and starvation in the subsequent retreat to Egypt, and marries
Cleopatra VII while still married to Octavia. Judea: Aristobulus III, the last of the Hasmoneans, becomes High Priest in Jerusalem, replacing Ananelus, who has only held the position for one year. October December The Han dynasty Chinese army under General Chen Tang and General Gan Yanshou defeat the Xiongnu leader Zhizhi Chanyu in the Battle
of Zhizhi. This leads to half a century of peace between the Han dynasty and the Xiongnu until Wang Mang enrages them in the year AD 10, resuming hostilities between both sides. Marcus Terentius Varro writes De Re Rustica (also called Res Rusticae). January 31 Antonia Minor, daughter of Mark Antony and Octavia Minor, mother of the emperor
ClaudiusPtolemy Philadelphus, son of Cleopatra VII of Egypt and Mark Antony (d. 29 BC)Vipsania Agrippina, daughter of Marcus Vipsanius Agrippa and Pomponia Caecilia Attica (d. AD 20)Ariarathes X (or Eusebes Philadelphos), king of CappadociaAristobulus III, high priest of Jerusalem (Hasmonean dynasty)Zhizhi Chanyu, Chinese ruler of the
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starting on Saturday of the Julian calendar (the sources differ, see leap year error for further information) and a common year starting on Saturday of the Proleptic Julian calendar. At the time, it was known as the Year of the Consulship of Censorinus and Sabinus (or, less frequently, year 715 Ab urbe condita). The denomination 39 BC for this year has
been used since the early medieval period, when the Anno Domini calendar era became the prevalent method in Europe for naming years. Marcus Antonius dispatches Publius Ventidius Bassus with 11 legions to the East and drives Ouintus Labienus out of Asia Minor. Labienus retreats into Syria, where he receives Parthian reinforcements. Ventidius
finally defeats him in the battle at the Taurus Mountains. Publius Ventidius defeats Pharnastanes with his cataphracts at the Amanus Gates, and goes on to reclaim Syria, Phoenicia and Judea. Labienus flees to Cilicia, where he is captured and executed. Sextus Pompey, styles himself "son of Neptune", controls Sicily, Sardinia, Corsica and the
Peloponnesus, and is recognized by the Triumvirate in the Pact of Misenum. The pact helps to assure Rome's grain supply, and the blockade on Roman Italy is lifted. Antonia the Elder, daughter of Caesar Augustus (d. AD 14)Quintus Labienus, Roman general
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for this year has been used since the early medieval period, when the Anno Domini calendar era became the prevalent method in Europe for naming years. It was also the first year (year 1) of the Spanish era calendar in use in Hispania until the 15th century January 1 Beginning of the Hispania era, by orders of Octavian Caesar January 17 Octavian
marries Livia while she is still pregnant from a recently broken marriage. Octavian gains permission from the College of Pontiffs to wed her while she is still pregnant from another husband. Three months after the wedding she gives birth to a second son, Nero Claudius Drusus, while he and his elder brother, the four-year-old Tiberius, are living in
Octavian's household. Octavian appoints Marcus Vipsanius Agrippa governor of Transalpine Gaul, where he puts down an uprising of the Aquitanians. He also fights successfully against the Germanic tribes, and becomes the next Roman general to cross the Rhine after Julius Caesar. Parthian invasion into Roman Syria; Publius Ventidius Bassus defeats
Pacorus, at the crossing of the Euphrates in the Battle of Cyrrhestica. Ventidius Drusus, Roman politician and military commander, future stepson of Augustus Caesar (d. 9 BC)Lucius Volusius Saturninus, Roman suffect consul (or 37 BC)Antiochus
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37 BC was either a common year starting on Monday, Tuesday or Wednesday or a leap year error for further information) and a leap year starting on Monday of the Proleptic Julian calendar. At the time, it was known as the Year of the Consulship of Agrippa and
Gallus (or, less frequently, year 717 Ab urbe condita). The denomination 37 BC for this year has been used since the early medieval period, when the Anno Domini calendar era became the prevalent method in Europe for naming years. Consuls: Marcus Vipsanius Agrippa and Titus Statilius Taurus. Agrippa creates the harbour "Portus Julius" in the
today-submersed town of Puteoli (the modern Pozzuoli, close to Naples). The port is used to train the warships for naval battles, and a new fleet is built, with 20,000 oarsmen gathered by freeing slaves. He also incorporates, on quinqueremes, a technical innovation, called the harpax ("snatcher"): a combination ballista and grappling hook, based on
the corvus. Caesar Augustus (Octavian) engineers the "Second Pact of Tarentum" which renews the Triumvirate for an additional five years. Mark Antony exchanges 120 ships, for service against Sextus Pompeius. Octavian Caesar donates 1,000 troops from the Praetorian Guard and 20,000 legionaries for the Parthian campaign in Syria. Antony
reorganizes Asia Minor under strongmen loyal to him. He raises troops from his allies: Amyntas and Archelaus, kings of Galatia and Cappadocia. The old kingdom of Pontus is restored, from Armenia to the River Halys under Polemon I.Romans conquer Jerusalem from the Parthians. Herod the Great becomes king of Judea and Ananelus is installed as
High Priest; both positions are seized from Antigonus II Mattathias after a five-month siege. Thousands of Jews are slaughtered by Roman troops supporting Herod. The kingdom of Goguryeo in Korea is founded by the king Dongmyeong. (traditional date)[1] Antigonus II Mattathias (Antigonus II Mattathias (Antigonus II Mattathias after a five-month siege. Thousands of Jews are slaughtered by Roman troops supporting Herod. The kingdom of Goguryeo in Korea is founded by the king Dongmyeong.
Antony)Aristobulus II, king and high priest of Judea (6663 BC; assassinated)Jing Fang, Chinese empress of the Han Dynasty "List of Rulers of Korea". www.metmuseum.org. Retrieved April 18, 2019.Retrieved from "11Calendar
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calendar1946 before ROC1946Nanakshahi calendar1502Seleucid era277/278 AGThai solar calendar508509Tibetan calendar female Wood-Bird)92 or 289 or 1061to(male Fire-Dog)93 or 288 or 1060 Year 35 BC was either a common year starting on Thursday or Friday of the Julian calendar
(the sources differ, see leap year error for further information)[citation needed] and a common year starting on Thursday of the Proleptic Julian calendar. At the time, it was known as the Year of the Consulship of Cornificius and Sextus (or, less frequently, year 719 Ab urbe condita). The denomination 35 BC for this year has been used since the early
medieval period, when the Anno Domini calendar era became the prevalent method in Europe for naming years. Illyria becomes a Roman province. Gaius Julius Caesar Octavian conducts a rendezvous with the Roman fleet under Marcus Vipsanius, which is engaged in clearing the Dalmatian coast of piracy. [citation needed] Pannonia is attacked by
Octavian Caesar, who conquers and sacks the stronghold Siscia (Sisak) of the Segestani, which is taken after a 30-day siege. The country is not definitely subdued, however, until 9 BC.Sextus Pompeius defeats the governor of Asia, Gaius Furnius, with three legions and seizes Nicaea and Nicomedia (modern Izmit). Marcus Titius arrives in Syria with a
large army and marches to Asia Minor. Sextus is caught in Miletus and executed without trial.[1]Azes I, Indo-Scythian ruler, completes the domination of the Scythian ruler, complete the domination of the Scythian ruler, complete the domination of the Scythian ruler, complete the domination ruler, complete the domination ruler, complete the domination ruler, comple
"Aristobulus III". Jewish Encyclopedia. Retrieved from 12This article needs additional citations for verification. Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. Find sources: 34 BC news newspapers books scholar JSTOR (March 2025) (Learn how and when to remove this article by adding citations for verification.
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period, when the Anno Domini calendar era became the prevalent method in Europe for naming years. Gaius Julius Caesar Octavian pacifies Dalmatia and Pannonia forming the province of Illyricum, [citation needed] while Antony regains Armenia from Parthia. [1] Octavian reduces the outposts defending the Liburnian town of Promona, sets up siege
works and forces its surrender. Mark Antony becomes Roman Consul for the second time. His partner is Lucius Scribonius Libo. The latter is replaced with Aemilius Lepidus Paullus during the year. Antony advances into Armenia with an expeditionary force (16 legions) and marches to the capital Artaxata. He arrests king Artaxasdes II and takes him to
Alexandria. Autumn The Donations of Alexandria: Antony distributes the eastern kingdoms as a gift to the children of Cleopatra VII of Egypt; he declares Caesarion, Caesar's illegitimate son, as co-ruler of Egypt; he declares Caesarion, Caesar's illegitimate son, as co-ruler of Egypt; he declares Caesarion, Caesar's illegitimate son, as co-ruler of Egypt; he declares Caesarion, Caesar's illegitimate son, as co-ruler of Egypt; he declares Caesarion, Caesar's illegitimate son, as co-ruler of Egypt; he declares Caesarion, Caesar's illegitimate son, as co-ruler of Egypt; he declares Caesarion, Caesar's illegitimate son, as co-ruler of Egypt; he declares Caesarion, Caesar's illegitimate son, as co-ruler of Egypt; he declares Caesarion, Caesar's illegitimate son, as co-ruler of Egypt; he declares Caesarion, Caesar's illegitimate son, as co-ruler of Egypt; he declares Caesarion, Caesar's illegitimate son, as co-ruler of Egypt; he declares Caesarion, Caesar's illegitimate son, as co-ruler of Egypt; he declares Caesarion, Caesar's illegitimate son, as co-ruler of Egypt; he declares Caesarion, Caesar's illegitimate son, as co-ruler of Egypt; he declares Caesarion, Caesar's illegitimate son, as co-ruler of Egypt; he declares Caesarion, Caesar's illegitimate son, as co-ruler of Egypt; he declares Caesarion illegitimate son, as co-ruler of Egypt; he declares Caesarion illegitimate son, as co-ruler of Egypt; he declares Caesarion illegitimate son, as co-ruler of Egypt; he declares Caesarion illegitimate son, as co-ruler of Egypt; he declares Caesarion illegitimate son, as co-ruler of Egypt; he declares Caesarion illegitimate son, as co-ruler of Egypt; he declares Caesarion illegitimate son, as co-ruler of Egypt; he declares Caesarion illegitimate son, as co-ruler of Egypt; he declares Caesarion illegitimate son, as co-ruler of Egypt; he declares Caesarion illegitimate son, as co-ruler of Egypt; he declares Caesarion illegitimate son, as co-ruler of Egypt; he declares Caesarion illegitimate son, as co-ruler of Egypt; he declar
youngest son Ptolemy Philadelphus receives the Egyptian possessions in Phoenicia, Syria and Cilicia. Antony establishes Cleopatra as a Hellenistic monarch at Alexandria and gives her the title of "Queen of Kings". This section is empty. You can help by adding to it. (September 2024) This section is empty. You can help by adding to it.
2024)^ "Mark Antony | Biography, Cleopatra, Death, & Facts | Britannica". www.britannica.com. September 10, 2024. Retrieved from "13Calendar yearYearsMillenniumBCCenturies2ndcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyDecades50sBC40sBC30sBC 20sBC10sBCYears35BC34BC33BC32BC
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consuls of Rome. Spring Final War of the Roman Republic: Mark Antony transfers his headquarters from Samos to Athens, where he assembles a fleet of 500 combat vessels and 300 transport ships, crewed by 150,000 men. Sparta under Caius Iulius Eurycles, whose father Antony had been ordered to be executed for piracy, declares his support for Octavian. Lappa (modern Argyroupoli) in Attica and Kydonia in Crete revolt against Cleopatra. July The Roman Senate declares war upon Mark Antony and Cleopatra VII. Octavian Caesar is proclaimed dux and the West - Gallic and Spanish provinces, Africa, Sicily and Sardinia - swear an oath (sacramentum) of loyalty to him. In order to assure this oath, Octavian forces the high priest of the Vestal Virgins in Rome to hand over Antony's will, which contains information about the Roman-conquered territories as kingdoms and plans to build a tomb in Alexandria for him and Cleopatra. Winter Antony distributes garrisons along the west coast of Greece, stations the fleet at Actium and establishes his headquarters at Patrae. Zacynthus is held by Gaius Sosius, and Methone (Messenia) by Boqud of the royal house of Mauretania, driven into exile by his brother Bocchus II. Marcus Valerius Messalla, Roman politician March 31 Titus Pomponius Atticus, Roman nobleman Retrieved from "14 Calendar yearYearsMillennium1stmillennium1ccenturyBC1stcenturyB eraXXXIII dynasty, 293- PharaohCleopatra VII, 21Ancient Greek Olympiad (summer)187th Olympiad, year 2Assyrian calendar4720Balinese saka calendar514Burmese calendar54785479Chinese calendar (EarthOx)2667 or 2460to (MetalTiger)2668 or 2461Coptic calendar314 313Discordian calendar1136Ethiopian calendar37303731Hindu calendar52 BP 651 BPIslamic calendar672 BH 671 BHJavanese calendarN/AJulian calendar31 BCXXXI BCKorean calendar2303Minguo calendar1942 before ROC1942Nanakshahi calendar1498Seleucid era281/282 AGThai solar calendar512513Tibetan calendar(female Earth-Ox)96 or 285 or 1057to(male Iron-Tiger)97 or 284 or 1056 The Battle of ActiumYear 31 BC was either a common year starting on Tuesday, Wednesday or Thursday or a leap year starting on Tuesday or Wednesday of the Julian calendar (the sources differ, see leap year error for further information) and a common year starting on Tuesday of the Proleptic Julian calendar. At the time, it was known as the Year of the Consulship of Antonius and Caesar or as Caesar and Messalla (or, less frequently, year 723 Ab urbe condita). The denomination 31 BC for this year has been used since the early medieval period, when the Anno Domini calendar era became the prevalent method in Europe for naming years. Augustus, then known as Imperator Caesar, becomes Roman Consul for the third time. Antony was designated as his colleague but is deposed from office, an action that Antony does not recognise. [1] Elected in Antony's place is Marcus Valerius Messalla Corvinus; Antony's consulship is not recorded in some sources, as Valerius is marked instead as consul ordinarius. [1]Octavian crosses the Strait of Otranto and lands with an army (15 legions) at Panormus in Dalmatia. He marches to Toryne in the south, and establishes a bridgehead at the Gulf of Ambracia.Marcus Vipsanius Agrippa sails with 300 war galleys to the western Peloponnese, and occupies strategic positions around the Gulf of Corinth to cut off Antony's line of communication. Antony, alerted by Octavian's presence, sets up camp on the southern shore, at the promontory of Actium. He dispatches a force to isolate the camp of Octavian in the valley of Louros. Agrippa storms Leucas, giving Octavian an anchorage and a second depot for his land supplies. He seizes the garrison at Patrae, and takes Antony's headquarters. Amyntas, king of Galatia, deserts with 2,000 cavalry to Octavian. One-third of Antony's headquarters. Amyntas, king of Galatia, deserts with 2,000 cavalry to Octavian. Roman Civil War: Battle of Actium: Off the western coast of Greece, Octavian Caesar defeats naval forces under Mark Antony and Cleopatra's treasure ship, retreats to Taenarus. Antony transfers his flag to a smaller vessel and breaks through Octavian's line. Winter Octavian (32 years old) takes court at Samos. After his decisive victory at Actium he builds Nicopolis; the city is populated by Greeks from settlements further inland. In the Judean Desert on an isolated rock plateau, fortress Masada is completed. Herod the Great builds an armory, barracks, storehouses and a palace. 31 BC Judea earthquake, earthquake mentioned in catalogues of historical earthquakes. It affected the Herodian Kingdom of Judea in the Holy Land. [3] The Hellenistic period ends (or AD 14 by some scholars). Aristobulus IV, Jewish prince of Judea (d. 7 BC) Tiruvalluvar, Indian poet and philosopher Gnaeus Domitius Ahenobarbus, Roman general and politician Tarcondimotus I, Roman client king of Cilicia Hu Hanxie, chanyu of Xiongnu. Wikimedia Commons has media related to 31 BC. a b Broughton, Thomas Robert Shannon (1952). The magistrates of the Roman republic. Vol. 2. New York: American Philological Association. pp.419420. Holmes, Richard; Evans, Martin Marix (2018). A guide to battles: decisive conflicts in history (Reissued in Oxford reference collectioned.). Oxford: Oxford University Press. p.33-34. ISBN 978-0-19-882897-6. A Karcz, Iaakov (2004). "Implications of some early Jewish sources for estimates of earthquake hazard in the Holy Land". Annals of Geophysics. 47: 774778. CiteSeerX10.1.1.393.3596. Retrieved April 2, 2020.Retrieved from "15The following pages link to 31 BC External tools(link counttransclusion countsorted list) See help page for transcluding these entriesShowing 50 items. View (previous 50 | next 50) (20 | 50 | 100 | 250 | 500) September 2 (links | edit)1st century BC (links | edit)30s BC (transclusion) (links | edit)0s BC (links | edit)7 BC (links | edit)34 BC (links | edit)34 BC (links | edit)4bc (links | edit) edit)32 BC (links | edit)33 BC (links | edit)33 BC (links | edit)723 AUC (redirect page) (links | edit)723 A edit)Timeline of Italian history (links | edit)31BC (redirect page) (links | edit)31BC (redirect page) (links | edit)Talk:Battle of Actium (links | edit)User:Batman Jr. (links | edit)User:Hawkeye7/War/Selected anniversaries/September 2 (links | edit)User:Alba/Workspace/List of the rulers of Rome (links | edit)User:Engl101ShenRong (links | edit)User:Engl101ShenRong (links | edit)User:Certes/Years (links | edit)User talk:Naslund (links | edit)User talk:204.126.10.202 (links | edit)Wikipedia:WikiProject Egypt/Intro (links | edit)WikiProject Egypt/Intro (links | edi years/testcases (links | edit)Template:Births and deaths by year for decade/doc (links | edit)Category:Naval battles involving the Roman Empire (links | edit)Category:Battles involving the Roman Empire (links | edit)Category:Battles involving the Roman Republic (links | edit)View (previous 50 | next 50) (20 | 50 | 100 | 250 | 500)Retrieved from "WhatLinksHere/31_BC"

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